

Salnikov in the news again

There are people in sport about whom much is spoken, and it is thanks to them that the stadiums are filled to overflowing. This small number of well-known stars includes Soviet swimmer Vladimir Salnikov. They expect victories from him, and he always lives up to these expectations.

His first performance at the 14th European Aquatic Championship was not a gold medal after he came first in the 400 metre free-style event. He is now to take part in the final heat of the 1,500 metre, the final heat of which will take place on August 27.

Over were the first to complete their competition in the swimming pool in Rome. Excellent results were shown by Alla Fokina and David Ambartsumyan who are the new European champions in 10 metre diving. Silver medals were won by Angela Stasulevich, Vyacheslav Troshin, and Nikolai Drozhzhin. Medals were won by practically all the members of the Soviet team. Awards are always pleasant. In these cases they are doubly welcome, since many of the contestants are making their first appearance in major international events. Competitions in Rome have again confirmed the high standards and authority of our divers.

In the preliminary part of the water polo tournament, the Soviet team won the games with the Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Romanian and Hungarian teams showing speed and mastery of combination tactics.

In the first half of the championship, poor performance was shown by the Soviet women swimmers who did not win any medals in any of the events. However they broke two Soviet records—Irina Laricheva in the 400 metre free style and the team in the 4x200 metre free-style relay. This even has been included for the first time in the women's contest.

The final heats are completely dominated by the GDR women who won all ten events. So far, only two bronze medals were won—by Laricheva and Olga Zelenkova, in 200 brass.

A much better performance is being put in by the Soviet men. Apart from Salnikov, a gold medal has been won by Robert Zulp in the 100 metre breast stroke. The 200-metre breast stroke Sergei Zakharenov



in the 200-metre breaststroke and the quartet in the 4x100 relay free-style (Sergei Smiragin, Sergei Kvasnyuk, Vladimir Tkachenko, and Alexei Markovskiy). Bronze medals have been won by Smiragin in the 100-metre free-style, and by Markovskiy in 100-butterfly. The Rome contests were distinguished by splendid performances by the West German Michael Gross and Briti Melnik of the GDR who won three gold medals each.

A tense moment in the third friendly match between women volleyball players from the USSR and the People's Republic of China. In this game (played in Moscow), as in the two previous ones, China, the world champion, outplayed the USSR, this time with a score 3-2.

Photo by Boris Kaufman

GOLD MEDALS FOR SOVIET CYCLISTS

Soviet cyclists, the winners of the USSR Tournament of Soviet Nations, have netted two gold medals in the first two events of the World Championship in Zurich.

23 year-old Sergei Kopylov, from Tula, has confirmed his reputation as a versatile racing cyclist. Two-time world sprint champion, he regards the time race as his specialty, which develops his speed endurance. He had no equal in the 1,000 m time trial, finishing in 1 min 03.04 sec, leaving far behind him the runner-up, Gerhard Scheller, of West Germany, with a time of 1 min 05.02 sec and Lothar Thoms, of the GDR, who is Olympic champion and four-time world champion in this event, with 1.05.07 sec.



Each gold medal is won at the price of tremendous effort and in the sprint Kopylov came second, ending first place in the 100 m time trial. The USSR Olympic-80 champion and Kopylov's constant companion, Tikhonov, also of the GDR.

Viktor Kopylov, of Moscow, has reaffirmed his victory at the USSR National Tournament. The 19-year-old Soviet national team cyclist won the gold medal in the 100 m time trial, finishing in 1 min 03.04 sec after only ten months on the race track. The best record in this event is held by the silver medalist, the GDR's Bernd Dittert, of the GDR, who finished in 1 min 05.02 sec.

The bronze by Dainis Lapins, of Riga.

THE VOICE OF SOVIET WORKERS

A resolution No 10 to war and to the Soviet workers on Trade Union Action Day for Peace on September 1.

The Soviet trade unions take part in the fact that together with the trade unions of the industrial countries they are marching to the front ranks of the anti-war movement, said S. Shalov, Chairman of the USSR Union of Trade Unions, addressing a rally representing the workers of the city of Moscow. Militant imperialism, particularly that of the United States, is stubborn-

ly pushing mankind towards the brink of nuclear disaster. This insane course is encountering growing confrontation from the peace forces of the planet. We are confident that it is the working people, particularly the industrial workers, who are the main force who can contain the aggressive intrigues of the reactionary imperialist forces. Rallies and meetings of the public were held in all Soviet cities and villages. The first lesson of the first day at school in this country began on a very high note, as it was a lesson on peace.



An anti-war rally at the Moscow auto-and-tractor electric equipment plant ATB-1.

TASS: U.S. MUST STOP ARMED INTERFERENCE

The TASS news agency has made a statement in which it says that the situation in Lebanon and the capital, Beirut, has again taken a sharp turn for the worse as a result of crude American interference, with military force being used in the domestic affairs of Lebanon. The American military detachment, imposed on Lebanon as a result of the Israeli aggression, have carried out artillery and helicopter strikes against Moslem-populated areas of Lebanon.

As can be seen from statements by the American leadership, the occasion for this attack was supposed to be assurance of security for the American troops. This logic is more than strange, as first the American troops were introduced into Lebanon and then this country's people are killed to make the troops "secure".

Introducing its troops into Lebanon, the American Government declared they would stay there for not more than a month. Those assurances also proved false. It has been more than a year since the American troops went in, yet they continue to remain in Beirut, and their numbers are actually growing.

In the Soviet Union, profound concern is felt over the military intervention by the United States in Lebanon. It aggravates still further the situation in that country, and creates a new threat to peace in the Middle East. This armed intervention by the United States must be stopped and Israel should withdraw from Lebanon without any conditions which might prejudice the independence and sovereignty of that country. Neither American nor any other foreign troops which entered that country should remain there.

The Soviet Union is not indifferent to the way the situation in Lebanon continues to develop. The Soviet Union stands for a united Lebanon, and for the restoration of its sovereignty, and of its security and territorial integrity.

Preparing for the so-called "partial withdrawal" of its troops, the operation whose real purpose is to dismember Lebanon and join Southern Lebanon to Israel, the Avitri is speeding up the construction of its fortification along the Awitri River in the Lebanese South, where a powerful defence line has been built.

In the "partial" Israeli soldiers in the Awitri River area.

Consider yourselves part of the students' family

It's my old dream come true, said Beneych-Aynalem receiving a symbolic key of knowledge from Vladimir Stanin, rector of the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University. The young Ethiopian had been initiated as a student. Together with him the University has been entered by nine hundred young men and women. Among them is Maria de Lourdes da Fonseca from Sao Tome e Principe. When I have completed the University course I will become a doctor, she said. My country needs specialists badly, people like teachers, doctors, builders and others. We thank therefore the Soviet Union for helping us to gain much-needed knowledge.

Today, this University has nearly seven thousand undergraduates, post-graduates and trainees from 107 countries, noted Professor Stanin. We have a staff of 1,300 professors, assistant professors and teachers. Our students, represent 400 nationalities and ethnic groups of the world. This is truly internationalism in action at our University.



At the ceremony of handing in a symbolic key of knowledge.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has considered the issue of intensifying work to provide for faster labour productivity growth by better measures aimed at better planning the relationship between the growth of labour productivity and wages.

The Politbureau approved measures aimed at better planning the relationship between the growth of labour productivity and wages. For this purpose and improvement is needed in the organization of labour and work rating, and more active utilization of the scientific and engineering achievements, of advanced technology and of the means of mechanization and automation.

The Politbureau has considered and approved the measures which have been developed by the Council of Ministers of the USSR to organize the production of new models of colour TV sets. The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has considered it necessary to hold a selective socio-demographic research of the population in 1985 which will allow the tracing of changes that have taken place in the population composition since the latest census. This will be used to obtain necessary data for elaborating plans of economic and social development for the 12th five-year plan period and for a subsequent longer period of time.

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee also adopted decisions on some other issues of home and foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

TASS COMMUNICATION

An airplane of indeterminate origin entered the air space of the Soviet Union over the Pacific Ocean near the Kamchatka Peninsula at night August 31—September 1. It then violated the second time USSR air space over the Sakhalin Island. The plane's navigation lights were off, it did not answer requests to identify itself and did not come into contact with the radio traffic control service.

The anti-air defence fighters which had been sent to meet the violating plane tried to provide him with aid by escorting the plane to the nearest airfield. The violating plane, however, did not react to the Soviet fighters' signals and warnings, and continued in flight towards the Sea of Japan.

North African leaders meet

Algiers. Talks have been held here between President Chadli Bendjedid of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and President Moussa Traore of Mali together with the Chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation of Mauritania Mohamed Khoun Ould Haidalla. In their statement to the press before leaving Algeria, the Mali and Mauritania leaders stressed the fruitful character of the talks which they had with the Algerian leaders for a further development of tripartite relations between Algeria, Mali and Mauritania.

The problem of Chad can only be solved at the African level, said Moussa Traore. It is quite clear that the war in that country has not solved a single problem. Therefore it is necessary to engage in frank dialogue, and the African countries must concentrate their efforts on achieving peace and tranquillity in Chad, the Mali President stressed.

Ten weeks of weightlessness

THE RESULTS OF THE TWO-MONTH STAY IN SPACE BY THE CREW MEMBERS OF THE SALTUT-7 ORBITAL STATION IS DESCRIBED BY GEORGI OGANEZVANTS, DEPUTY FLIGHT LEADER.

Cosmonaut Lyakhov's and Alexandrov's stay on board the Salyut-7 orbital station has entered its 11th week. It is a short or long period for the men? Both for Vladimir Lyakhov, who stayed for 175 days on board the Salyut-6 station and for Alexander Alexandrov who is a novice in space it represents a long time. However specialists and cosmonauts who have been in space believe that this length of time is the best for the most work performance by the crew. This is well confirmed by Lyakhov's and Alexandrov's activities. They have a tight schedule, and they are carrying out their experiments with great intensity.

(Continued on page 6)

TAMARA BYKOVA'S RECORD

Soviet athlete Tamara Bykova competing at the International Athletics Contest in Pisa, Italy, has set up a new world record of 204 cm in the high jump.

The previous record of 203 cm was established by her and by the West German jumper, Ulrike Meyfarth last week at the European Cup Championship.



VICTORY IN HANOVER

Chess fans have no more time to be bored. The West German championship to Hanover in which three Soviet chess players made their appearance with Anatoly Karpov at the head has just ended in Chicago, USA, and in Niksic, Yugoslavia, two more competitions have begun with Soviet chess teams playing. These contests are the junior team championship and a major international tournament.

Soviet competitors gained an absolute victory in the open

West German championship and all three of them found themselves at the top of the tournament table. The three-time world champion won another victory by gaining 11 points out of 15. Tamas Georgiadze is in second place with half a point less, and Yuri Balashov is third with ten points. Their nearest foreign rival is Eugene Torre of the Philippines who has nine points.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

ANOTHER ROUND OF AUDI VS LANCIA

The 33rd round of the Finnish motor rally, 1,000 lakes is now going on. The racers who started at Jyväskylä will cover a distance of 1,461 kilometres with 50 very complicated speed stretches (coefficient four), sharp turns and steep drops of around 40 metres.

Up to now Finnish racers have been in the lead with the exception of Stig Blomqvist from Sweden who won in 1971. The Finns, Hannu Mikkola (6-time winner) and Markku Alen (4-time winner) are the favourites to win.

In the world championship Mikkola is still behind last year's champion Walter Rohrl by two points. But he does have a chance of improving since, according to an agreement with Lancia, he will skip some races in the world championship, including the Finnish one. Audi losses, now 10 points to Lancia. The Audi team is represented by Mikkola, Michele Mouton and Blomqvist, with Alen competing for Lancia. The Opel team may well be their rival with the Finns Ari Vatanen and Henry Toivonen driving an Opel Manta 400.

U.S. athletes withdrawn from Pan-Am Games

Dozens of reporters were sent to meet the American athletes who arrived from Canada to board a Pan American plane Flight 218. The reason was their victories at the Pan-American Games in the Venezuela capital.

There were victories for 10 out of the 48 athletes from the American team. They returned home before the athletic event in which they were to take part had begun. This unexpected decision to take the first flight home was made after the American coach John Randolph and Dick Hill gathered their athletes together to tell them the bad news. The anti-doping drug detectors used by the organizers were efficient that should you have any grounds for concern, it would be better not risk a check-up. Anyone found using prohibited drugs could be banned for life by the International Athletics Federation.

Spartak's successful tour

In-between games for the USSR Championship Moscow Spartak won the international tournament in Gijón, Spain. Also competing were the local Sporting team, Köln of West Germany, and Madrid Athletic.

According to Spanish sports observers, the Soviet team's performance was marked by perfect physical fitness and an ability to execute well-coordinated teamwork both in attack and defence. Particularly strong on the Moscow side were the players in the middle of the pitch. The Gijón newspapers have unanimously praised Gavrilov's play and his brilliant organizing abilities.



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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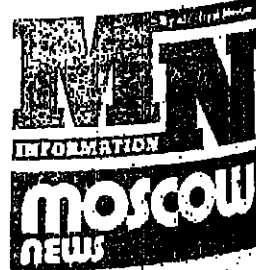
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Round the Soviet Union

● THE BIOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE BLACK SEA WILL BE INCREASED THANKS TO THE ARTIFICIAL REEFS THAT ARE NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED OFF THE SHORES OF ODESSA. The first phase of this engineering project has been completed. The man-made underwater ridges protect the inhabitants of the shelf zone "responsible" for cleaning the sea, from the destructive forces of waves, and improve their living conditions. In the next 10-15 years engineers and scientists plan to build reefs along the entire Black Sea coast of the Ukrainian Republic.

● DECORATIVE WALLS BUILT IN THE GAPS BETWEEN BUILDINGS, PROTECT ASHKHABAD (CAPITAL OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC OF TURKMENIA) COURTYARDS FROM THE NOISE OF CITY STREETS. A map of noise, drawn up at the request of the municipal authorities, helped in selecting the best sites for these walls. Guided by the map, architects also made amendments to the city's Master Plan. Soundproof protective zones will now surround all new residential districts in the town.

● THE 3,000 MM THICK-SHEET ROLLING MILL IS BEING BUILT AT RAPID RATES AT THE ZHDANOV STEEL PLANT, IN THE UKRAINE. Its first phase will go into operation in December. Uniquely equipped, it will produce heat-treated rolled metal for large-diameter oil and gas pipes, capable of withstanding low temperatures.

● TALLINN EXPERTS HAD RECOURSE TO ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS AND PAINTINGS IN WORKING ON AN ASSIGNMENT FOR THE YOUNGEST INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE OF THE ESTONIAN CAPITAL. Chemists, technologists, cabinet-makers and designers at the Strolid plant supply their only client—the old town—with unique goods, decorative window sashes, items of interior decoration for houses, stone paving slabs—in fact with all that is needed to preserve the original look of the backyards and streets of old Tallinn.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

STUDENTS IN THE NORTH OF THE TYUMEN REGION

Soviet students have completed their voluntary work "term" this year. The history of summer work by Soviet students began in 1950 when 330 physics students at Moscow State University spent some of their summer holidays working at a construction site. The newspaper IZVESTIA is writing about the Tyumen regional students' construction team. This particular team with its 22 thousand members is the biggest in the country. Students have been working in Tyumen for 19 summers. What are the results of their work? During these years, the students have built projects with a thousand million roubles invested in them. They have helped construct new towns and settlements in the new oil and Soviet have been built entirely by students who have also built a great deal in the countryside, including the Novosibirsk and Shorokhovsk pig-breeding complexes, as well as Borovsk, Onokhinsk and Kaskarinsk poultry complexes. Yet the students regard oil as their most important concern during their summer work term, as it is the most important project in the Tyumen Region. Something new always opens in each new work term. This year, the Tyumen Region has had its first moveable scientific medical unit staffed by students and undergraduates and postgraduate students, who study the regularities in the organisms of the young people adapting to the natural conditions of the North.

MARICULTURE — INDUSTRY OF THE FUTURE

Three seas — the Sea of Japan, Okhotsk and Bering seas with the Soviet Union's Far Eastern coast. Prof.

Alexei Zhirmunsky, Doctor of Sciences (Biology), Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, writes about work on the rational utilization of the biological resources of sea water in the TRUD newspaper. Mariculture, i.e., the controlled propagation and reproduction of marine organisms — a comparatively new trend in the country's national economy, is now being developed in the Maritime Territory.

A large amount of first-class sea products can be obtained from mariculture, the author stresses. In the past few years initial steps in this direction have been made: valuable commercial molluscs-scallops have been grown at the experimental farm in the Poyasl Gull, and attempts have been undertaken to reproduce kale artificially in the Bay of Valentin and elsewhere. Though at present sea harvests are not very large, the Professor, they show us that wide-scale production is feasible. Rather valuable marine organisms—such as oysters, mussels, shrimps, trepangs and various algae can be cultivated in Far Eastern seas.

LANDSLIDE CONTROL

A new method of landslide control suggested by Armenian experts received high assessment at a conference on landslide control, held recently in Stockholm, writes the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper.

There are many ways of averting this natural disaster, however, the Armenian method is distinguished for its low cost, the paper notes. Vacuum pressure is created at a definite depth in layers of clay, weakened by subsoil currents, and this pressure contributes to the suction of air and water contained in the ground. As a result, the density and stability of diluted clay soils gradually increase.

There are frequent landslides in Armenia, a Soviet Transcaucasian Republic. Recently the new method

helped prevent a landslide involving more than one million tonnes of earth, in one of the areas of Dilijan.

VIKTOR SHKLOVSKY ON LANGUAGE AND TIME

The LITERATURNAYA GAZETA newspaper continues its series of articles on the theme "Language and time: blind impulses against norms." Some of those taking part in the discussion maintain that belletrism has its own specific language and that to make wide use of colloquial vocabulary, slang and dialects in literary works is impermissible. The eminent literary critic and author Viktor Shklovsky writes in the paper about his approach to the problem.

One cannot speak about the language of literary works forgetting about literature itself, he notes. Languages do not exist by itself and does not exist for itself.

Language is the thought of man. Therefore, to search for a "specific" language of literature serves no purpose. Literature's task is to change and expand the thinking of the age, Shklovsky stresses. A writer's task is not confined to concerns about the state of the modern literary language, even should it make use of colloquial vocabulary, slang and dialects. More is involved in his work than passing words together with glue. He is "concerned" about the state of the world.

One must think of the aims of literature, of the age in which a literary work was written and about the changes not so much of language as of life itself. Indeed, a writer makes use of vast speech material culled from books and streets. But at the same time, he makes use of the mentality contained in books, that lives in the streets, the mentality of the past and even of the future.

Azerbaijan—major tea supplier

The first tea leaf harvest has been completed in the tropics of Azerbaijan. Since the beginning of the harvest Azerbaijani tea growers have already dispatched for processing at factories more than 200 tonnes of leaves, 4,000 tonnes more as compared with the same period of last year.

Over the past few years the production of green tea leaf in the republic has doubled. It is tea Azerbaijan tea exports many Soviet brands with a demand not only in this country but also abroad. It is exported to Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Finland.

Not long ago a programme to boost tea production was adopted in the republic. By the end of the current five-year plan there are plans for a further 4,000 hectares of tea plantations for a 50 per cent increase in the number of tea factories and to bring the production of tea leaves up to 36,500 tonnes a year. By the year 1990, 7,500 tonnes of tea leaves will be grown in Azerbaijan, making it a reliable supplier of tea in our country.

OIL FROM BIG DEPTHS

Georgian oilmen began extracting the valuable fuel to a depth of 3,500 metres. The deepest operating well produced oil in Samuril steppe, not far from Tbilisi.

During the last few years Georgia has become a republic of developed oil industry. Oilmen have already extracted millions of tonnes. During this five-year plan (1981-85) it is envisaged to increase the volume of drilling operations by 50 per cent.

The oil produced in the republic is of the highest quality and without the admixtures of sand and paraffin. Active work is going on in Georgia to intensify oil output on operating wells as well as in sections which were considered exhausted. Oilmen are now facing the task of supplying the republic with its own oil by the end of the five-year period.

Places to visit

Capital of fountains

Petrodvorets, situated on the shore of the Baltic Sea, 30 km from Leningrad, is often known as the "capital of fountains". It was built by Peter the Great in the first quarter of the 18th century as a summer residence. Standing on a summer terrace near the Grand Palace (in the park) one can see through the maze of the park the blue waters of the Gulf of Finland, the lower part divided into two by the so-called Morskoi Canal which runs straight into the Gulf.

The most majestic and massive fountain in Petrodvorets is the Cascade with its famous sculptural group "Samson tearing apart a lion's jaw". The jet of water gushing out of the lion's jaws zooms up to a height

of 20 metres. The ornamentation on the fountain was done 250 years ago by Russian craftsmen. The self-flowing canal in the grounds which brings spring water from neighbouring wells, was built to the design of the Russian hydraulic engineer Vasily Tuvolkov. The basis of his hydrotechnical structure, despite subsequent changes, has been preserved up to this day.

There are 30 palaces and pavilions, 14 gardens and 114 fountains to be seen at Petrodvorets.

Science and technology

DISEL

WILLED BY WATER

Even a small quantity of water is dead fuel is enough to stop an engine from working. Engines from the Lithuanian shipbuilding company have now invented a system of fuel and water to the main engine of a ship, ensuring its viscosity, fluidity and other important properties. Water molecules in the mixture are coated with fuel. Water evaporates in high temperatures and, while the fuel distillates into fine particles which ensure the combustion process. Multiple tests have shown that one-third of water can be added to the fuel. The new fuel results in lower exhaust gases and in savings in fuel.

DIAMOND

IN WORKING RIM

The family of superhard materials created by the scientists of the Institute of High Pressure Physics (USSR Academy of Sciences) has received two additional synthetic diamonds—Chelms and almet. Their utilization in industry will improve the quality of metal processing and increase productivity.

The first Soviet artificial diamonds were made more than twenty years ago at this Institute. They pressed and a whole layer of man-made materials appeared—elbor, gexalite and carapelite. They are now being widely used.

The hardest materials—nitrocarbons and almet have opened up a qualitatively new stage in the synthesis of superhard materials. Up to now artificial diamonds were made in unique high-pressure chambers. Such a chamber with comparatively low pressure—only 500 tonnes or so. Therefore, the production of superhard materials becomes less capital intensive.

It is now possible to mass-produce cheap artificial diamonds. Almet (aluminum nitride) is also produced in simple press chambers. It is attractive like diamonds simply because it is intended to cut hard metals and glass plastics. Its resistance to wear and tear extends the life of tools containing composites five to eight times.

For typhoon hunters

At the Far Eastern hydrometeorological stations on the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk TV sets have been switched on. Meteorologists who monitor typhoons respectively call "typhoon hunters", can now watch Central Television from Moscow in colour through the Ekron system.

The Kolyma Department of Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control is one of the largest in the country. Nearly one hundred of its stations operate throughout the million square kilometres under its jurisdiction. Eight times a day weather stations transmit information to Magadan. If they did not it would not be possible to give prompt warning to ships in Arctic and Pacific oceans about an imminent hurricane, to Kolymsk farmers about the frosts threatening their seedlings, or to reindeer breeders in Chukotka about alpiney ice in the areas where the state farm herds pasture.

TEN WEEKS OF WEIGHTLESSNESS

(Continued from page 1)

Medical specialists note their state of health which is very good, while their blood pressure and heartbeat are normal. They sleep well and even have dreams, which is considered a rare occurrence in outer space. Their perfect teamwork and mutual understanding, and their warmth in relations with each other help them to cope with their considerable programme.

As to some of the results of the two-month stay in space, the cosmonauts have carried out 45 experiments in geophysics, astrophysics, and technology. Many experiments have been carried out under a programme of study of natural resources and the environment. The visual observations, photographic shots, and spectrometry of the terrestrial surface were carried out over the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Cuba, and the European socialist countries. By using a multi-lens photographic camera, 2,200 shots were taken, and another 900 with a larger format camera, each of these pic-

HEART OPERATION WITH LASER

A rare operation to restore heartbeats using a laser has been carried out in the clinic at the Kaunas Medical Institute by Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Professor J. Brédikis and Candidate of Medical Sciences V. Obelenis.

The patient, a 43-year-old worker, has suffered from severe attacks of arrhythmia which sometimes lasted for several days. The impulse-conducting system of the heart had to be corrected by crossing the additional nerve branches of the so-called bundle of His. In such cases a complex and lengthy operation has to be carried out using an apparatus for artificial blood circulation.

This time, the patient was given medical help without suffering a cardiac arrest and with a minimum of surgical interference. All that was needed was several moments in order to introduce a flexible fibre into the heart through which, using a laser beam, the His bundle was crossed without diawing blood.

VIEWPOINT

ROBOT TECHNOLOGY TODAY AND TOMORROW

Sergel ABRAMOV, Cand. Sc. (Technology)

The basis for our present-day robot technology was laid in 1976-80. In this period over 200 models and modifications of industrial robots were both designed and produced on a large-scale basis. Seven thousand robots were introduced into industry, as a result of which some 20 thousand man were freed from hazardous and physically tough jobs and a considerable amount of money saved.

Robots are now involved in the maintenance of heating furnaces and punching presses, forging machines, galvanic baths, machine tools, etc. They put ceramic coatings on cast parts, paint and lubricate workpieces on a conveyor line. They are used in printed board circuit production and to make integrated circuits and TV picture tubes. Robots are particularly useful in load handling operations; they feed production lines, distribute workpieces and perform many other tasks.

The implementation of a special inter-industrial programme for robot technology, sponsored by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, will enable industry, in 1981-85, to develop and produce 30 new types of industrial robots, 36 technological systems of the machine-robot type, and to standardize 40 subunits, including numerical control units, electric drives, hydropneumatic equipment and data sensors.

The 200 tasks in the programme cover engineering, the coal and metal industries, agriculture, the light and food industries and transport.

Robots will have especially many uses in the engineering industries. Controllable manipulators will be used with metal-cutting, forging, pressing and casting equipment; more welding assembly and painting jobs will also be done by robots. Machine-robot systems are being developed for such operations as cold metal processing, cold and hot stamping, pressure casting, assembling and painting.

In real terms, if we compare 1980 to 1965, the programme amounts to a sixfold increase in the number of robots installed in industry. This will relieve another 70 thousand workers from routine and hard manual work. In 1985-90, robots will be introduced on an even larger scale and their cost saving factor will considerably improve.

The Ministry of Instrument-Making, Means of Automation and Control Systems has a very ambitious robot application programme at present the ministry operates 2 thousand robots, while in 1985 there will be 30 thousand of them performing 45 thousand jobs. Manual operations in this industry will constitute only 28 per cent. However, all workers made "redundant" by robots will find other jobs in which they will enjoy even better working opportunities.

THE MUSIC OF FLOWERS

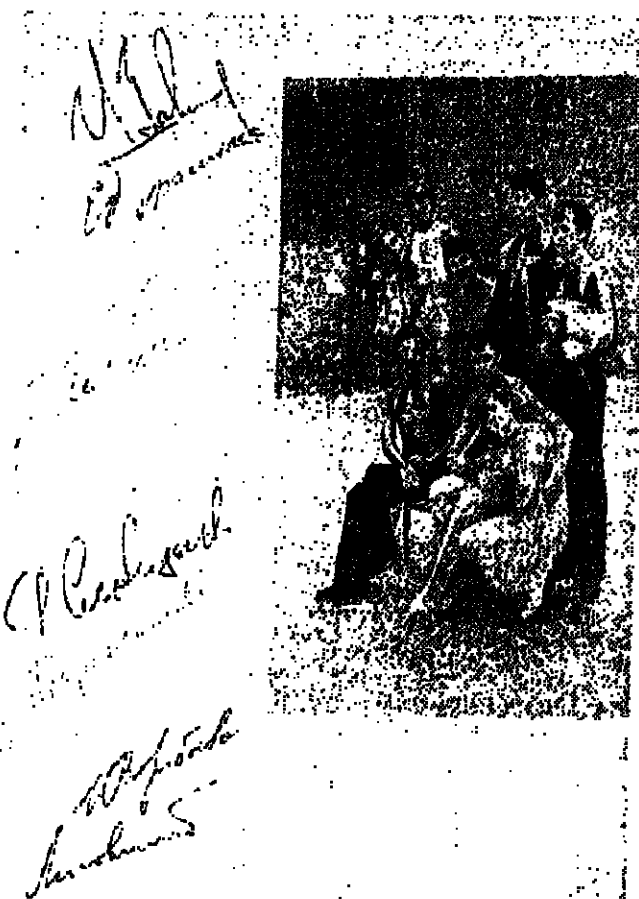


Nearly three hundred works of amateur masters from the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Latvia, Lithuania, Georgia and Russia are on display at the exhibition "The Music of Flowers" which has been held in the All-Union Nature Protection Society. The exhibition at A. Fasin Street has flowers everywhere—on tiles from Volodga, porcelain tableware from Gzhel, kerchiefs from Pavlovsk-Podolski, in earthenware, towels, engravings, embroidery, painting and pleating. Particularly impressive are the roses, carnations and bluebells which are made out of glass. No less exquisite are flowers of wrought iron in the next window, having been decorated with semiprecious stones, they seem no less delicate. And, of course, there are real flowers. They have been sent by flower growers from the towns of Pskov, Novosibirsk and Mytishchi near Moscow.

Text and photos by Georgi STRELNIKOV
In the photo (left to right): a ceramic vase, flowers made of glass, and a wrought-iron carnation vase.

ENTERTAINMENT

Yuri OVCHINNIKOV's ice show



Ice Show stars (from left), sitting: Igor Bobrin, Rostislav Sinitayn and Natalya Karamysheva; standing: Igor Zavorin and Yelena Gantua. Yuri Ovchinnikov, Irina Vorobyova and Igor Lisovsky.

The 33-year-old Yuri Ovchinnikov, USSR and European champion in free skating, and Master of Sport of International class, is well known to figure-skating fans in many countries. Over the past 4 years he was coach of the Soviet figure-skating team.

Two months ago his name again appeared on playbills, but this time in a new capacity...

"Ice Show" is the name of the new group which includes European and world champions, Honoured Masters of Sport Irina Vorobyova and Igor Lisovsky; USSR and European champion, Honoured Master of Sport of the USSR Igor Bobrin; University Games champions, USSR Cup holders, Master of Sport of International class Natalya Karamysheva and Rostislav Sinitayn.

The Ice Show programme includes most interesting fragments of the figure-skaters' performance during the large-scale competitions over the past few years: Igor Bobrin's highly individual satirical miniatures "Cowboy", "Walter" and his famous "Paganini"; the lyrical compositions by Yelena Gantua and Igor Zavorin; the Gypsy dances complicated with new elements as performed by Irina Vorobyova and Igor Lisovsky; the fire-cracking original tango and rock-rolls by Natalya Karamysheva and Rostislav Sinitayn. Figure-skating fans will also see this pair's popular composition to the music of Chopin.

Despite the fact that all the miniatures, episodes and dances have already been shown during demonstration performances, the Ice Show programme is original. Some items have been altered, lighting effects and music accompaniments improved.

The company's chief and director, Yuri Ovchinnikov, graduated in 1983 from the choreographic department of the Lunacharsky State Institute of Theatrical Art. He now teaches a course of composition there. He dreams of making a real "ice spectacle" with an original plot and decorations to include "all the stars" of the Soviet figure skating. Yuri Ovchinnikov's theatre will probably be named "Theatre of Ice Miniatures".

The Ice Show has been seen in the biggest Siberian cities — Krasnoyarsk, Tomsk, Chelyabinsk and Barnaul. 50 tour concerts have brought success and favourable press reports to Yuri Ovchinnikov's company.

The Ice Show will perform a programme entitled "On Stage, on Ice", in the Moscow Leningrad Stadium's Palace of Sport on September 3-11.

Igor MIKHAYLOV

GORKY THEATRE TOURING JAPAN

Leningrad's Gorky Theatre is touring Japan. In the course of a month it will give eighteen performances in Tokyo, Gumma, Nagoya and Osaka.

For more than a quarter of a century now the Gorky Theatre has been directed by Georgi Tovstonogov, one of the most prominent Soviet directors, who will be celebrating his birthday during the tour. Critics are unanimous that Tovstonogov's greatest achievement is his interpretation of literary classics, and it is the latter which make up the company's repertoire for its Japanese tour.

Classics have always been and remain for me a way of reflecting on the present, but only from a historical viewpoint, claims the director.

The amazing insight into Leo Tolstoy's contemplations explains the world-wide success of Tovstonogov's production "The Story of a Horse", adapted from the writer's short story, "The Trotter". The play and Yevgeny Lebedev's performance as the trotter have received enthusiastic

reviews in many countries of Europe and America. Yevgeny Lebedev also acts the part of old man Besenennov in Gorky's play "The Philistines", another of Tovstonogov's masterpieces. The latter production will be shown in Japan, as will the company's much discussed production of "Uncle Vanya", in which Oleg Basilashvili, one of the theatre's leading actors, plays the lead.

Young singer from Buryatia wins 'Verdi Voices' contest

Galina Shoidagbayeva, a young soloist with the Buryat State Opera and Ballet Theatre, has won the prestigious 23rd International contest of vocalists "Verdi Voices", which is held in Italy. Giuseppe Verdi's homeland. All in all, about 100 young singers from Europe, Asia and America competed for the first place.

Shoidagbayeva, who represented the Soviet Union at this contest, comes from the Buryat Autonomous Republic in Eastern Siberia. In pre-Soviet times Buryatia was a land characterized by its economic, social and cultural backwardness. People in Buryatia did not know what

100 works by sculptor Marta Zhitkova

Marta Zhitkova's style means loyalty to the traditions of Russian folk art. Her works are on display at Moscow's exhibition hall, 65 Vavilov Street. Zhitkova has been working for more than 25 years in monumental and decorative art. The works she produced during these years were

on show at national, republican, spring and autumn Moscow exhibitions. The present one-man display has more than 100 sculptures. The sculptor made wood, ceramic, plaster and metal come alive. She searches for material symbols, allegories and generalizations of human feelings and states.

In the photo: Marta Zhitkova. Decorative composition "The Source".



Semyon SEMENOV



Semyon SEMENOV



Semyon SEMENOV

WHAT'S ON!

September 3-5

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 4 (mat), 5 — Igor Moiseyev Ensemble of Folk Dance of the USSR. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 4 (eve)—Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 3 — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (opera). 4 (mat)—Gluck, "Iphigénie en Aulide" (opera); 4 (eve)—Chopin, "Chopiniana", "Divertissement" (one-act ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkin St). 3 — Ilyin, "Comrade Lynov". 4 — Milyulin, "Girls in a Flurry". 5 — Gorkhovskiy, "Quadrille".

CIRCUS

State Circus (7 Prospekt Vernadskogo). Daily, the "World Carnival programme (2 parts), starting leading circus performers.

State Circus (13 Tsvetnoi Blvd). Daily, the Circus-63 programme, starting winners of the First All-Union Competition of Circus performers.

FILMS

The Charm (Gorky Film Studio, USSR). The charm is the nickname of a boy who brings happiness and luck to other people.

Cinema: "Alma" (58 Sablovka St). Metro Shabolovka. Trams 26, 38.

Breath of Thunderstorm (Luzhniko Studios, USSR, 11 parts).

Based on the novel by the Byelorussian writer Ivan Ilyin, it continues the story "People on the Boat".

Cinema: "Rodina" (5 Semyonovskaya Sq). Metro Semyonovskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Kirovskaya Embankment). 3, 4 — "The People on the Boat".

Central Concert Hall (1 Kirovskaya Embankment). 3, 4 — "The People on the Boat".

BUSINESS

MANNESMANN OPENS THE SEASON

A symposium has been held by the West German firm of Mannesmann Demag AG at the beginning of a series of meetings being held in Moscow by the Russian composer Igor Stravinsky.

The past theatrical year was successful, says the 43-year-old Director-General of the Bolshoi Theatre, Stanislav Lushin. We staged new performances which included the ballet, "The Golden Age" set to Dmitri Shostakovich's music, and Sergei Prokofiev's opera, "Betrothal in the Moor" on Sheridan's "Duenna".

Also staged television plays "The Queen of Spades" and "Svan Lake" which are part of the Russian opera and ballet classics. We have had a successful tour visiting the book capital Tashkent and the Ukrainian city of Dnepropetrovsk. We also toured Czechoslovakia, West Germany and Austria.

For this season's first performance we are going to direct Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Inhabitant of the Island".

Aram Khachaturian's "Gayane" is being staged as a new libretto. After a period of many years, we will again see "Gayane" with choreography by Yuri Gurevich.

Semyon SEMENOV

Two jeans have gone into production at the Kalinin clothing factory. These jeans cannot be distinguished from the products of the well-known Italian brands. This is hardly surprising. The Soviet Litensintex bought the licence and know-how about two years ago. The Kalinin enterprise is a replica of a Riorda factory in its shop layout, technology, tools and curve gauges. Riorda experts took part in the production engineering and personnel training.

Fuad Riorda, the firm's president, told the "Moscow News Information" correspondent that the firm came to the Soviet market selling its jeans, and now they try to consolidate and expand their ties with Soviet organizations.

The firm is ready, he said, to supply Soviet organizations with the entire experience accumulated by it over a more-than-30-year period of specialization in making clothing from its own models (jeans, trousers, jackets, overalls and winter garments).

The firm is prepared to annually hold two shows of spring-summer and autumn-winter clothes, where Soviet experts would be able to choose the models which suit the Soviet customer. Riorda would also be able to provide technological consultations for re-equipping the existing factories, do research on any technological matters and design. They are also prepared to receive expert delegations and advise them on new types of useful equipment.

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Book Fair about to open

September 6 will be the opening day for the 4th Moscow International Book Fair. Our correspondent was told at the Organizing Committee that over 23,000 publishing and book selling firms from over 80 countries will be taking part. Books, booklets, albums and other items will be shown both by participants that have long been known in this country and by firms that are taking part in the Moscow Fair for the first time. The newcomers include the People's Republic of China, Grenada, Kuwait, Sudan, Upper Volta and other countries.

The Soviet Union's exposition will be the largest with its nearly 20 thousand exhibits printed in all the fifteen Union republics.

The Moscow Book Fair is commercial affair, featuring business talks, contracts concluded for printing, publishing and translation copyrights, etc. At the previous fair, the Soviet organizations alone concluded about six and a half thousand export-import agreements with foreign partners. Experts have come up with good commercial forecasts for the coming fair.

Soviet factories like the ZIL, KamAZ, and MAZ lorry works successfully use equipment produced by the firm. Also supplied to this country are slacking cranes and automated store houses, etc. In its turn, the Mannesmann concern purchases Soviet engineering products.

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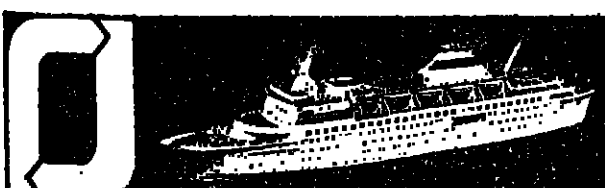
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